

XXX.—On two new Species of Shells from Cambogia.

By LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S. &c.

To the Editors of the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*.

GENTLEMEN,

Will you do me the favour to publish in your September Number the following descriptions of two very superb and striking new land-shells just received by Mr. Samuel Stevens from the south-eastern corner of the Asiatic continent? They were collected by an enterprising French traveller and naturalist, M. Mouhot, in the interior of the kingdom of Cambogia, lying between Siam and Cochin China. No European had hitherto reached the locality; and M. Mouhot relates how he accomplished the journey amidst savage tribes at great personal risk.

Helix Mouhoti.

Shell sinistral, deeply umbilicated, conoidly globose, rather inflated; upper portion of the whorls of a rich-toned transparent chestnut-colour, edged at the sutural margin with purple-black; lower portion of the whorls white, turning to a delicate straw-colour by the overlying of a shining, transparent, horny epidermis, encircled below the periphery and around the umbilicus with two very decided, broad, rich purple-black bands; whorls six, corrugately puckered throughout at the sutural margin, the first four whorls very densely granosely wrinkle-striated in the direction of the lines of growth, the striæ gradually disappearing on the fifth whorl; aperture lunar-orbicular; lip simple, reflected partly round the umbilicus.

Out of two thousand species of *Helix* at present known, the only one of the same type as *H. Mouhoti* is the large *H. Brookei*, collected by Mr. Arthur Adams, in company with Sir Edward Belcher, on the mountains of Borneo, during the voyage of the 'Samarang,' and described by Mr. Arthur Adams and myself in the 'Zoology' of that expedition. *H. Mouhoti*, of which Mr. Stevens has received a few specimens in various stages of growth, is even larger and more inflated than *H. Brookei*. In adult specimens, the last whorl measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, 3 inches in diameter, and the shell is about 2 inches high. It differs from *H. Brookei* in being conspicuously, but not broadly, umbilicated, and in the mature lip not being in the least degree reflected at the margin. The lip itself (not the margin) is reflected at its junction with the body-whorl, partly round the umbilicus, as in the *Nanina* form of the genus. But the most striking feature of the species

is the colouring. In *H. Brookei* the lower half of the whorls is of a uniform dark chestnut-colour; in *H. Mouhoti* it is pure white, turned to a bright straw-colour by the overlying of a shining horny epidermis, encircled immediately below the periphery by a broad, rich, purple-black band, somewhat like the bands of the large Philippine *Bulimus Reevei*, but even broader and more defined on the white ground. The region of the umbilicus is also deeply and as definitely stained with the same purple-black colour. As in *H. Brookei*, all the specimens of *H. Mouhoti* are sinistral, or what is more commonly called reversed.

Bulimus Cambojiensis.

Shell either sinistral or dextral, cylindrically ovate, thick, stout and pupoid in the spire, bluish-white, tinged with a watery fawn-colour, and clouded throughout with oblique zigzag flames of the same colour, darker, but very undefined and washy; whorls seven, smooth, rather bulbous, faintly impressed concavely below the suture; aperture ovate, of rather moderate dimensions, overlaid in a very conspicuous manner across the body-whorl, and over a very thickly reflected lip, with a callous, opaque, milk-white deposit, which in the interior is stained with a beautifully iridescent violet-rose.

This fine species, of which Mr. Stevens has received several specimens, measuring nearly 3 inches in length by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width, is a most characteristic example of a type of the Malayan province of the genus, represented by the old *Bulimus citrinus* of Bruguière; and I name it after its well-authenticated place of habitation, because the species is, in all probability, confined to that locality. The islands adjacent to Cambodia have been pretty well ransacked; and we have nothing like it in species, either from them or from the contiguous mainland of Siam on the west, or Cochin China on the east. This particular type of the genus appears, however, abundantly at the Moluccas, in *B. citrinus*; and at Mindanao, the southernmost of the Philippine Islands, in *B. maculiferus*. Like these two species, *B. Cambojiensis* occurs with the shell convoluted either to the right or to the left. The shell is both larger and stouter than that of *B. citrinus*, differently painted, and especially characterized by its mouth of iridescent violet-rose, or what is now fashionably termed "Solferino" colour.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

Hutton, near Brentwood, Essex,
Aug. 16, 1860.

LOVELL REEVE.